Here are some of the most commonly used basic Linux commands:

**File and Directory Commands**

1. **ls**: Lists files and directories in the current directory.
   * ls -l: Detailed listing (permissions, ownership, size, etc.).
   * ls -a: Shows hidden files.
2. **pwd**: Prints the current working directory.
3. **cd**: Changes the directory.
   * cd ..: Moves up one directory level.
   * cd /path/to/directory: Moves to the specified directory.
4. **mkdir**: Creates a new directory.
   * mkdir mydir: Creates a directory named "mydir."
5. **rmdir**: Removes an empty directory.
   * rmdir mydir: Removes the directory "mydir" if empty.
6. **touch**: Creates an empty file.
   * touch myfile.txt: Creates "myfile.txt."
7. **cp**: Copies files or directories.
   * cp source.txt dest.txt: Copies "source.txt" to "dest.txt."
   * cp -r sourcedir destdir: Copies directories recursively.
8. **mv**: Moves or renames files/directories.
   * mv oldname.txt newname.txt: Renames a file.
   * mv file.txt /new/path/: Moves a file.
9. **rm**: Removes files or directories.
   * rm file.txt: Deletes a file.
   * rm -r dir: Deletes a directory and its contents.

**File Viewing Commands**

1. **cat**: Displays file contents.
   * cat file.txt: Prints the content of "file.txt."
2. **less**: Views file content one page at a time.
   * less file.txt: Opens "file.txt" for paginated viewing.
3. **head**: Displays the first few lines of a file.
   * head file.txt: Shows the first 10 lines of "file.txt."
   * head -n 20 file.txt: Shows the first 20 lines.
4. **tail**: Displays the last few lines of a file.
   * tail file.txt: Shows the last 10 lines.
   * tail -f file.txt: Shows the last lines and keeps updating as the file changes (useful for logs).

**File Permissions and Ownership**

1. **chmod**: Changes file permissions.
   * chmod 755 file.txt: Sets read/write/execute for owner and read/execute for others.
2. **chown**: Changes file ownership.
   * chown user:group file.txt: Changes ownership to "user" and group to "group."

**Searching and Finding Files**

1. **find**: Searches for files.
   * find /path -name "filename": Searches for "filename" in the path.
2. **grep**: Searches for text in files.
   * grep "search\_term" file.txt: Finds lines with "search\_term" in "file.txt."

**Process Management**

1. **ps**: Displays active processes.
   * ps aux: Shows all running processes.
2. **top**: Displays real-time processes and system usage.
3. **kill**: Terminates processes by PID.
   * kill 1234: Kills the process with PID 1234.

**Networking**

1. **ping**: Tests network connectivity.
   * ping google.com: Pings Google's server.
2. **curl**: Transfers data from or to a server.
   * curl https://example.com: Fetches the content of a webpage.

**Disk Usage**

1. **df**: Displays disk space usage.
   * df -h: Shows human-readable sizes.
2. **du**: Displays directory size.
   * du -sh /path/to/dir: Shows the size of a directory.

**System Info**

1. **uname**: Displays system information.
   * uname -a: Shows all system details.
2. **whoami**: Prints the current logged-in user.
3. **uptime**: Displays how long the system has been running.